THE PEOPLE.

VOL. I. BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1878. NO. 27.

Special Requests.

1. In writing to this office on business always give your name and Post Office address.
2. Business letters and communications to be published should be written on separate sheets, and the object of each clearly indicated by necessary note when required.
3. Articles for publication should be written in a clear, legible hand, and on only one side of the page.
4. All changes in advertisements must reach us on Friday.

Travelers' Guide.

South Carolina Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLESTON, November 10, 1877.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 18, the South Carolina Railroad will be run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA,
(Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Charleston	9 00 a. m.	7 20 p. m.
Arrive Augusta	5 00 p. m.	6 15 a. m.

FOR COLUMBIA,
(Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Charleston	10 00 a. m.	9 00 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia	11 00 p. m.	8 45 a. m.

FOR CHARLESTON,
(Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Augusta	8 30 a. m.	9 30 p. m.
Arrive at Charleston	8 20 p. m.	8 00 a. m.
Leave Columbia	5 30 p. m.	7 15 p. m.
Arrive Charleston	12 night	6 15 a. m.

Summerville Train.
(Sundays excepted)

Leave Summerville	7 40 a m
Arrive at Charleston	8 40 a m
Leave Charleston	3 15 p m
Arrive at Summerville	4 25 p m

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper at Branchville

Camden Train

Connects at Kingsville daily (Sundays excepted) with day passenger train to and from Charleston. Passengers from Camden to Columbia can go through without detention on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and from Columbia to Camden on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by connection with day passenger train.

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad. This route is the shortest and most direct to Atlanta, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other points in the Northwest.

Night trains for Augusta connect closely with the fast mail trains from Macon and Augusta for Atlanta, Columbus, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and points in the Southwest. Time, six hours to New Orleans.

Day trains for Columbia connect closely with Charlotte Road for all points North, making quick time and no delays. Forty hours to New York.

The trains on the Greenville and Columbia and Spartanburg and Union Railroads connect closely with the train which leaves Charleston at 5.00 a. m. and returning they connect in same manner with the train which leaves Columbia for Charleston at 5 30 p m.

Laurens Railroad train connects at Newberry on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Blue Ridge Railroad train runs daily, connecting with up and down trains on Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

J. C. SOLOMONS,
Superintendent.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.

Savannah and Charleston Railroad Co.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 5, 1878.

On and after Monday, January 7, 1878, the trains on this Road will leave Depot of Northeastern Railroad as follows:

Fast Mail Daily.

Leave Charleston	3 15 a. m.
Arrive at Savannah	9 00 a. m.
Leave Savannah	5 00 p. m.
Arrive Charleston	11 00 p. m.

Accommodation Train, Sundays Excepted.

Leave Charleston	8 00 a. m.
Arrive at Augusta	5 15 p. m.
Arrive Port Royal	1 50 p. m.
Arrive Savannah	3 50 p. m.
Leave Savannah	9 00 a. m.
Leave Augusta	7 30 a. m.
Leave Port Royal	10 20 a. m.
Arrive Charleston	5 30 p. m.

Night Passenger, Sundays Excepted.

Leave Charleston	8 00 p. m.
Arrive Port Royal	5 45 a. m.
Arrive Savannah	7 25 a. m.
Leave Savannah	10 00 p. m.
Leave Augusta	9 00 p. m.
Arrive Charleston	8 45 a. m.

Fast mail train will only stop at Adams Run, Yemassee, Grahamville and Montreal.

Accommodation train will stop at all stations on this road and makes close connection for Augusta and Port Royal and all stations on the Port Royal Railroad.

Fast mail makes connection for points in Florida and Georgia.

C. S. GADSDEN, Engr. and Supt.
S. C. BOYLSTON, G. F. and T. Agent.

WILMINGTON, COLUMBIA AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD.

GENERAL PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., August 6, 1877.

The following Schedule will be operated on and after this date:

Night Express Train—Daily.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Columbia	11 15 p. m.
Leave Florence	2 40 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	6 32 a. m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington	8 00 p. m.
Leave Florence	10 02 p. m.
Arrive at Columbia	1 25 a. m.

This Train is Fast Express, making through connections, all rail. North and South, and water line connection via Portsmouth. Stopping only at Eastover, Sumter, Timmonsville, Florence, Marion, Fair Bluff, Whiteville and Wilmington.

Through Tickets sold and baggage checked to all principal points. Pullman Sleepers on night trains.

Through Freight Train—Daily, except Sundays.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Columbia	5 00 p. m.
Leave Florence	4 30 a. m.
Arrive at Wilmington	12 00 m.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Wilmington	2 30 p. m.
Leave Florence	2 35 a. m.
Arrive at Columbia	10 15 a. m.

Local Freight Train leaves Columbia Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, at 6 a. m. Arrives at Florence at 5 30 p. m.

A. POPE, G. F. & T. A.
J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent.

Barnwell's New Charter.

The Committee on Incorporations, to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the town of Barnwell, beg leave to report, that they have duly and carfully considered the same, and recommend that the same do pass, with the following amendments, viz

Amend 1st section by adding after the word "town" in said section the words,, which shall be the old court house site." Amend sec. 4 by inserting the words "in" and "the," on the forth line, the words "the morning and six o'clock in."

All of which is respectfully submitted. L. W. YOUMANS, Chm'n.

A BILL

To incorporate the town of Barnwell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SEC. 1. That from and after the passage of this act all and every person of persons who shall have resided in the corporate limits of the village of Barnwell for six months are hereby to be members of the corporation hereby to be created.

SEC. 2. That the said persons shall, from and after the passage of this act, become a body politic and corporate, and shall be known and called by the name of the town of Barnwell, and its corporate limits shall extend three quarters of a mile from every direction from the centre in said town.

SEC. 3. That the said town shall be governed by an intendant and four wardens, who shall have resided in the State for two years, and within the limits of the incorporation for one year immediately preceding their election. The said intendant and wardens shall be elected on the second Tuesday of the month of September in each year, ten days notice being previously given, and shall continue in office one year, and until the election and qualification of their successors; and all male inhabitants of the said town who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided therein six months immediately preceding the election, shall be entitled to vote for said intendant and wardens.

SEC. 4. That the said election shall be held in some convenient public place in said town from eight o'clock in the afternoon, and when the polls shall be closed the managers shall forthwith count the votes and declare the election, giving notice in writing to the persons elected. The intendant and wardens for the time being shall always appoint the managers to conduct the election, who, before they open the polls for the said election, shall take an oath fairly and impartially to conduct the same. And the intendant and wardens, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall, respectively, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the constitution of this State, and the following oath, to wit: "As intendant (or warden) of the town of Barnwell, I will equally and impartially, to the best of my ability, exercise the trust reposed in, and will use my best endeavors to preserve the peace and carry into effect, and according to law, the purpose for which I have been elected: So help me God." And if any person, upon being elected intendant or warden, shall refuse to act as such, he shall forfeit and pay to said town council the sum of twenty dollars, for the use of said town: Provided, that no person who has attained the age of sixty years shall be compelled to serve more than one year in any term of three years.

SEC. 5. That in case any vacancy should occur in the office of intendant or any of the wardens by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled by the town council; and in case of sickness or temporary absence of the intendant, the wardens forming a council shall be empowered to elect one of their number to act as intendant during the time.

SEC. 6. That the intendant and wardens duly elected and qualified, shall, during their term of service, severally and respectively, be vested with all the powers of a trial justice or other inferior court: Provided, that their jurisdiction shall be confined to the limits of said town and restricted to the enforcement of the town laws. And the intendant shall and may, as often as may be necessary, summon the wardens to meet in council, any two of whom shall, with the intendant or any three wardens, constitute a quorum to transact business, and they shall be known by the name of the Town Council of Barnwell. And they and their successors, hereafter to be elected or appointed, may have a common seal, which shall be adhered to all ordinances; may sue and be sued, may plead and be impleaded, in any court of law or equity in this State, and purchase, hold, possess and enjoy to them and their successors, in perpetuity or for any term of years, any estate, real or personal or mixed and sell, alien or convey the same: Provided, the same shall not exceed at any time the sum of ten thousand dollars. And the intendant and wardens shall have full power to make and establish all such rules, by-laws and ordinances, respecting the roads, streets, market and police of said town as shall appear to them necessary and requisite for the security, welfare and convenience of said town or for preserving health, order, good government within the same; and all the by-laws, rules and ordinances the said council may make shall at all times be subject to revisal or repeal by the General Assembly of this State. And the said council may fix and impose fines and penalties for the violation therof and appropriate the same to the public uses of said corporation: Provided, that no punishment shall exceed fifty dollars or thirty days imprisonment.

SEC. 7. That the intendant and wardens of said town shall have full and only power to grant or refuse licenses to practice any profession or to carry on any trade, art, or business within said town limits, and to fix the price thereof: Provided, that the price of such licence shall not exceed five dollars; and also to keep taverns or retail spirituous liquors within the corporate limits of said town upon such conditions and under such circumstances as to them shall seem right and proper: Provided, that in no instance shall the price of a license to keep a tavern or to retail spirituous liquors be fixed at a less sum than is established by the laws of this State. And all monies paid for licenses and for fines and forfeiture for retailing spirituous liquors, keeping taverns and billiard tables within the said limits without license, shall be appropriated to the public uses of said town: Provided, that the intendant and wardens duly elected and qualified shall not have power to grant any license to keep taverns or retail spirituous liquors to extend beyond the term for for which they have been elected.

SEC. 8. That it shall be the duty of the intendant and wardens to keep all roads, streets and ways within their corporate limits open and in good repair. They shall have power to compound with all persons liable to work the streets, ways and roads in said town upon such terms as they, by ordinance, shall establish, the monies so received to be applied to the public use of said town; and all persons refusing or failing to pay such commutation shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding twenty dollars, as the town council may impose.

SEC. 9. The said town council shall have power to regulate sales at auction within the limits of said town and to grant licenses to auctioneers: Provided, nothing herein contained shall extend to sales by sheriff, clerk of court, judge of probate, coroner, executor or administrator, assignee in bankruptcy or by any of the persons, out of the order or decree of any court, trial justice or other inferior court.

SEC. 10. They shall have also power to impose an annual tax, not exceeding ten cents on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of real and personal estate lying within the corporate limits of said town, the real and personal estate of churches and school associations excepted. The said council shall have power to enforce the payment of all taxes levied under authority of this act against the property and person of all defaulters to the same extent and in the same manner as is provided by law for the collection of the general taxes, except that executions to enforce the payment of the town taxes shall be issued under the seal of the corporations, directed to the town marshall or other person especially appointed by the town council to collect the same; and all property upon which a tax shall be levied is hereby declared and made liable for the payment thereof in preference to all other debts against the said property, except debts due the State, which shall first be paid. All fines, forfeitures and penalties imposed by the said town council may be enforced as the collection of fines are enforced, or by an alternative of imprisonment and labor upon the public streets, not exceeding as many days as there are dollars of the fine.

SEC. 11. That the said town council shall have power, with the consent of the adjacent land owners, to close all such roads, streets and ways within the town as they may deem necessary, by the sale of the freehold therein, either at public or private sale, as they may adjudge best for the interest of said town; and they shall have power to lay out, adopt open and keep in repair all such new streets, roads and ways within the town as they may deem necessary for the improvement and convenience of the said town: Provided, that no new street, road or way shall be opened without first having obtained the consent of the land owner or owners through whose premises any such new street, road or way may pass.

SEC. 12. That the said town council shall have power and are hereby authorized to elect one or more marshals, (in addition to the sheriff of Barnwell, who shall be marshal of the town,) to fix their salaries and prescribe their duties, who shall be sworn in and invested with all the powers and subjected to all the duties and liabilities that constables now have or are subjected to by law, in addition to the duties and liabilities specially conferred and imposed upon them by the town council: Provided, that their jurisdiction shall be confined within the limits of said town.

SEC. 13. That the said town council shall have power to establish a guard house, and to prescribe, by ordinance suitable rules and regulations for keeping and governing the same; and until such guard house shall be established, they shall be authorized to use a room in the county jail of Barnwell county for the confinement of all persons who may be subject to be committed for violation of any ordinance of the town passed in conformity to the provisions of this act; and the said town council may, by ordinance, or the said intendant or wardens in person, or any one or more of them, authorize and require any marshal of the town, or any constable specially appointed for that purpose, to arrest or commit to said guard house or jail of Barnwell county, as the case may be, for a term not exceeding forty-eight hours, any person or persons who, within the corporate limits of said town, may be engaged in a breach of the peace, any riotous or disorderly conduct, open obscenity, public drunkenness, or in any conduct grossly indecent or dangerous to the citizens of the said town, or any of them; and it shall be the duty of the marshals to arrest and commit all such offenders, when required to do so, who shall have power to call to their assistance the "posse comitatus," if needs be, to aid in making such arrests; and upon failure of the town marshal to perform such duty, if required, they shall severally be subject to such fines and penalties as the town council may establish; and all persons so imprisoned shall pay the costs and expenses incident to their imprisonment, which said costs and expenses shall be collected in the same manner as provided in this act, for the collection of fines imposed for violation of ordinances: Provided, That such imprisonment shall not exempt the party from the payment of any fine the council may impose for the offense for which he may have been committed. And all persons summoned as the "posse comitatus" refusing to obey the summons, or who shall act in a careless, negligent or inefficient manner, so as to enable or allow violations of the peace or individuals to escape, shall incur all the penalties now fixed by law for such as refuse to obey the summons of the sheriff or constable in like cases. And shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

SEC. 14. That the said town council shall have the power to collect the taxes from all persons representing publicly within the corporate limits, for gain or reward, any plays or shows of any kind whatsoever, to be used for the purpose of said town, and shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses.

SEC. 15. That all the fines which shall hereafter be collected for retailing without license within the corporate limits of the said town shall be paid, one-half to the informer and the other half to the council, for the use of said town.

SEC. 16. That the said town council shall have the power to abate all nuisances within their corporate limits, and also to appoint a board of health of said town; and to pass such ordinanies as may be necessary to define the duties and powers of said board, and to impose fines and penalties upon the members of the said board for the neglect of duty or refusal to serve: Provided, That no fine hereby authorized to be imposed shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars. The said town council of Barnwell shall have power and authority to require the owner or owners of any lot or lots in the said town to keep the streets in front of said lot or lots clear of all filth and rubbish, and also to make and keep in repair sidewalks in front of said lot or lots, when the same shall front on or adjoin any of the public streets of said town, if, in the judgment of the said town council, such sidewalks shall be necessary; the width thereof and the manner of their construction to be designated and regulated by the said town council, and for default or refusal on the part of such owner or owners to keep the said streets clear, or to make and keep in repair such sidewalks whenever required, the said town council may cause the said streets to be cleared, or such sidewalks to be made and kept in repair, and require such owner or owners to pay the cost and expenses thereof, and shall have power to enforce the payment by levy and sale of the lots: Provided, however, That contracts for cleaning the said streets, or making and putting in repair such sidewalks, shall be let to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 17. That the Intendant and Wardens elect shall, during their term of office, be exempt from street duty. Each town council shall, within one month after the expiration of their term of office, make out and return to their successors a full account of their receipts and expenditures during their term, and shall pay over all moneys in their possession belonging to the corporation, and deliver up all books, records and papers incidental to their office, to their successors; and on failure to do so, they shall be liable to be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be collected in any proper action by the town council, and in default of payment may be imprisoned for one month.

SEC. 18. That for any willful violation or neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, abuse or oppression, the said intendant and wardens, jointly and severally, shall be liable to indictment in the court of sessions, and, upon conviction, to punishment as prescribed in the preceding section, besides being liable to damages to any person or persons injured.

SEC. 19. That all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed in relation to incorporation of the town of Barnwell which are inconsistent with this act or supplied by it be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 20. This act shall be deemed a public act, and continue in force until amended, altered or repealed.

An Act.

In relation to forfeited lands and the redemption of the same and to lands not heretofore placed on the tax duplicates.

That the Comptroller-General is hereby authorized and instructed to cause to be placed upon the tax duplicates for the fiscal year 1877 all lands forfeited to the State prior to the 15th of December, 1876, for the non payment of taxes and the title to which remains in the State, the said lands to be entered in the name of the owners as whose property they were forfeited and charged without costs or penalties with the simple taxes of the fiscal years 1876 and 1877.

SEC. 2. That the Comptroller shall likewise cause to be placed upon the tax duplicates for the fiscal year 1877, all lands forfeited for the non payment of the taxes of the fiscal year 1876, the said lands to be entered in the names of the owners as whose property they were forfeited and also all lands not heretofore placed on the tax duplicate and charged without costs or penalties with the simple taxes of the fiscal years 1876 and 1877.

SEC. 3. That upon the payment of the taxes so charged on or before the 31st of October, 1879, by the original owner or any person claiming under or through him or having an interest therein, the said lands be and are by the operation of this act redeemed, and shall revert to the person having the legal title, subject to the claims of third persons having an interest therein, in the same manner as if no forfeiture had taken place.

SEC. 4. That in case the said parties in interest above mentioned do not redeem the said lands on or before the 31st day of October, 1879, as herein provided, they be again placed on the forfeited land record and charged with the original taxes, costs, and penalties now borne against them, together with such others as may accrue, and that it shall be the duty of the county auditors, respectively, on or after the first day of November, 1879, to give public notice once a week for three weeks in one newspaper of the county in which the lands are situated, or if there be no newspaper in the county, in one newspaper which has the largest circulation in said county, that the lands forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes and not redeemed as herein provided for will be offered for sale at public auction on the first Monday in December, 1879, and days following. And it shall be the duty of the county treasurer of said county to attend and conduct such sale: Provided, that such lands shall not be sold at a price less than the aggregate of taxes, costs, penalties, expenses of sale and making out titles to such lands, and that the terms of sale shall be one third cash and the balance in two annual installments, with interest from date; if, however, any person elects to pay the full amount of purchase money at one time, he may do so without interest.

SEC. 5. The auditor's charge for publication of sales of forfeited lands and other lands under this act shall be one dollar for each tract or parcel offered for sale, and when the real estate offered for sale shall not be sold for want of bidders and the title thereto remains in the State, the State treasurer shall pay, upon warrants of the comptroller-general, such charges for publication out of the taxes of the fiscal year in which the real estate was offered for sale.

SEC. 6. That the county treasurers be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to receive bills of the bank of the State which have been proved, stamped or found genuine for the redemption and purchase of forfeited lands and the taxes on lands not heretofore on the tax duplicate herein provided for, and the said bills when received shall be marked or stamped "cancelled," and the same be attested by the signature of the county treasurer, and the person paying the same.

SEC. 7. That the county treasurers be, and they are hereby allowed, in addition to the compensation and fees as provided by law, one per cent. on all collections made upon sales of forfeited lands herein provided for.

SEC. 8. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent or conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, that no person or persons who have tendered bills of the bank of the State or coupons taken from consolidated bonds in payment of his her or their taxes, shall be entitled to the benefits and provisions of this act unless such tender be withdrawn.

Trial Justice Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the Governor do appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, seven trial justices in and for the county of Barnwell, to hold their offices for the period of two years, unless sooner removed.

SEC. 2. That the trial justices so appointed shall be commissioned in the following manner, to wit: One for the village of Williston; one for the village of Blackville; one for the villages of Grahams, Bamberg and Midway; one for Barnwell Court House, and one for each of the townships of Buford's Bridge and Four Mile, and shall keep their offices at the places respectively for which they are commissioned, which shall be open from day to day for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3 That each of the trial justices appointed under this act shall have power to appoint one constable, and no more, removable at pleasure.

SEC. 4. That the said trial justices and their constables shall receive such fees and costs in cases and prosecutions brought before or tried by them as are now or shall hereafter be allowed by law to trial justices and constables under the general laws of this State: Provided, That if such fees and costs shall not be recovered from the defendant in any criminal case or proceeding the county shall not be liable for more than one half of such costs and fees.

SEC. 5. The county treasurer shall set apart all fines, penalties and forfeitures paid in by trial justices to be kept and held as a special fund, out of which all demands of the trial justices against the county shall be paid in preference to any other claims against the county, and the claims of the trial justice paying in said fund shall have preference over the claims of any other trial justice.

SEC. 6. That so much of all acts and and part of acts as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the Senate bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, the following substitute, offered by Mr. Youmans, was adopted and passed to a third reading:

"A bill for the prevention of cruelty of certain animals herein mentioned:

"SECTION 1. That after the lapse of sixty days from the passage of this act, whoever shall wilfully abuse or cruelly treat any horse, mule, ox, draft animal or beast of burden, shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, suffer imprisonment for thirty days or pay a fine of $15."

SENATOR BUTLER'S SEAT.—The New York Tribune of Tuesday printed a telegram from Washington saying that the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the United States Senate had decided to report that Corbin is entitled to the seat now held by Senator Butler. The statement is promptly contradicted by the Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post in the following telegram:

"WASHINGTON, February 26.—Senator Wadleigh, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, says there is no truth in the report that the sub-committee has decided to report that Senator Butler is not entitled to a seat in the Senate. The petition of D. H. Corbin to have his case reviewed was referred to Mr. Wadleigh as a sub-committee, and no decision has yet been reached."

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, one insertion . . . . . 75 cents.
" " each subsequent insertion 50 "

Quarterly, semi-annual or yearly contracts made on liberal terms.

Contract advertising is payable 30 days after first insertion unless otherwise stipulated.

No communication will be published unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

Address, THE PEOPLE,
Barnwell C. H., S. C.

Aladdin's Palace.

(News and Courier.)

Reality has never seen to hear an approach to the wonders of Fairy Land as that creation of the genius of fraud known as the Republican Printing Company, the marvellous details of which are so graphically described by Josephus (Woodruff) in his hieroglyphic diary, and so fully illustrated by such commentators as Cochran, Moseley, Dibble, Mullet and Blue. The modern and real structure differed from the ancient creation of the imagination in that it had many genii of the ring, while its solitary genius of the lamp did not turn his light upon the wondrous fabric until it had fallen in inglorious ruin. With a magic, however, unknown to the ancients, this lamp has photographed a picture on which posterity may gaze and marvel.

Behold an impecunious Reporter, whose greatest accomplishment was a hybrid shorthand, and to whom $30 per week was a princely salary, and an ignorant mulatto, who in a normal condition of affairs would have found it difficult to obtain a situation as carpenter at $2 a day. Behold these two worthies handling money by hundreds of thousands of dollars, and paying governors, secretaries, attorney-generals, senators, legislators, and even judges, like so many hired lacqueys to do their bidding. Hear how the poor Reporter, become a great politician, speaks of the dignitaries of the State: "We have done all we can or ought to "do for Governor Moses." "Will have "to stand by and take care of Cardozo "so." "The only thing I regret is the "payment of $10,000 to Chamberlain." "Made trade with (Judge) Hoge, giving "him $1,000 for $500; it was a big "thing." "Several senators called; "could not do anything for them. Is "it not about time for them to dry up? "I am getting tired of this continual "pressure." "Have been pressed by "the House members to tell them what "Jones is going to do for them. But, "goodness gracious! Jones ought to "be able to satisfy these poor devils." Again, mark with what "sang froid" this proprietor of the Printing Company speaks of the disbursement of large sums of money: "Saturday, December 8, 1876. Paid (Senator) T. C. Dunn "$1,000, (Senator) W. W. Mellichamp "(dem.) $1,000, (Senator) John Wilson "$500, and others. Did my best to "please everybody." "Monday, December 8. Paid (Senator) Jones $1,500, "Clinton $1,250. Hurley got $5,000 from "office. Paid Corwin $1,500, Judge "Hoge, $5,000, Whittemore $5,000." "Must give Cardozo $5,000 more. That "is better than letting it lie idle in the State treasury."

Woodruff's yellow couture, Jones, treats of matters in much the same style. He says: "Instead of following the practice of placing a fund in "the hands of a few individuals, we undertook the distribution of our own "favors and to make them general."

No adequate idea of this great fraud can be obtained, however, without a thorough reading of the report of the committee of investigation, and the careful study of the first part, in which the committee summarize the work of the whole printing swindle and compare its cost to the State with what it legitimate expenditure could have been, and also a careful reading of the list of the bribed, to learn how general was the system of corruption throughout the State Government. In the session of 1872-73 appropriations for public printing and accounts paid newspapers for printing acts amounted to $450,130, or $171,756 more than the printing cost the State for twenty years, commencing 1840-41 and ending 1860-61. This expenditure of $450,130 was all for one year, and exceeded the cost of public printing in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and New York all put together. Ohio, with nearly four times the population of South Carolina, and nine times the wealth, obtained her public printing for $63,000, while South Carolina paid $450,130. So much for the extent of the fraud in one year. In regard to those who shared in it, lists are given of seventy-seven members who were bribed out of one hundred and twenty-four, seventy-four being republicans and three democrats, being nearly two-thirds of the whole General Assembly. These, it must be recollected, are only those against whom direct and incontrovertible testimony of fraud has been obtained. If all the truth could be discovered, it is to be feared that the Legislature would have proved a veritable Sodom, in which not ten just men were to be found.

It is a pity that these fraud reports cannot be read by every [illegible] voter. If they could be thus [illegible] understood, the "stay-of-law" [illegible] which has been applied [illegible] South, would no longer [illegible] place in any part of the [illegible]

"What is they [illegible] and you [illegible] keep down [illegible] more [illegible] you have to [illegible] [illegible]